S6845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation.....1
Nonagricultural Jobs.....2-4
Hours and Earnings.....5-6
Unemployment Compensation.....7
County Data.....8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets.....9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas.....10
Special Interest Topic.....11-12

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's labor force and employment improved marginally in June as joblessness inched down by 22,000 and the statewide rate of unemployment edged down to 4.6 pecent in June from 4.9 percent in May.
- Sluggish growth of nonagricultural jobs continued during June as employer payrolls gained 12,200 jobs–slightly more than half the normal gain for this period.
- Average weekly earnings and hours worked in manufacturing increased in May. The average workweek, at 40.7 hours, reached its highest level since December 1989.
- The number of weeks claimed and the number of initial claims declined in May compared to a month ago–a normal seasonal occurrence.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates declined during May in sixty-one of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties.
- Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates dropped from April to May in all fifteen of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas.

ISSUED: JULY 1990

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.
The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)826-2538	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider	(717)783-3294	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR JUNE 1990

Pennsylvania's labor force and employment improved marginally in June as joblessness inched down by 22,000. The statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, also edged down to 4.6 percent in June from 4.9 percent in May. The nationwide rate moved down to 5.2 percent in June from 5.3 percent in May.

Data, made available through the Current Population survey of households, and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show June's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,623,000, down 25,000 from May. Despite recent slippage, employment is holding up well by historical standards at the sixth highest level on record. June's employment was up 3,000 from a year ago, 201,000 from two years ago, and 302,000 from three years ago.

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, was also lower in June, at 271,000, down 22,000 since May. This reduced the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment to 4.6 percent in June from 4.9 percent in May. This was the lowest rate in Pennsylvania since last September when the rate was 4.4 percent. Compared to a year ago, June's rate was up from 4.1 percent, but it was down from the rates of both two years ago, 5.2 percent, and three years ago, 5.8 percent.

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JUNE 1990	MAY 1990	JUNE 1989	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 1990	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,894	5,941	5,862	-47	32
Employment	5,623	5,648	5,620	-25	3
Unemployment	271	293	242	-22	29
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.6	4.9	4.1	-0.3	0.5
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,974	5,889	5,941	85	33
Employment	5,678	5,604	5,673	74	5
Unemployment	296	285	268	11	28
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.0	4.8	4.5	0.2	0.5

The most significant aspect of the June numbers, for both the employed and the unemployed, was the low number of youth entering the labor force looking for summer jobs. This held the rate of unemployment down since there were ample jobs to meet the reduced supply of workers. The lower number of youth is a reflection of the Baby-Bust generation, fewer youth of high school and college age. This will have even greater significance throughout the rest of the 1990s as youth in this age bracket enter the labor force looking for permanent jobs. Fewer youth will be entering the labor force each year, slowing labor force growth from more than 50,000 per year during the past two decades to fewer than 10,000 per year through the year 2000. Demand for trained workers will likely outstrip supply resulting in low unemployment and labor shortages.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JUNE 1990 AP/	MAY 1990 P/	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	NET CHANGE TO MAY 1990 FROM: APR. 1990	MAY 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5164.9	5152.7	5136.5	5130.6	16.2	22.1
--GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1300.6	1289.4	1281.5	1313.4	7.9	-24.0
MINING	27.6	27.4	27.4	27.7	0.0	-0.3
CONSTRUCTION	240.4	233.3	225.7	234.5	7.6	-1.2
MANUFACTURING	1023.6	1028.7	1028.4	1051.2	0.3	-22.5
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	587.0	584.3	584.4	602.7	-0.1	-18.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.7	31.9	33.0	-0.2	-1.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		19.9	20.1	21.3	-0.2	-1.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.2	46.9	48.2	0.3	-1.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		90.2	90.8	91.5	-0.6	-1.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.8	89.5	92.2	0.3	-2.4
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		110.7	110.9	110.1	-0.2	0.6
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		81.7	81.6	87.4	0.1	-5.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		55.5	55.0	58.0	0.5	-2.5
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.8	37.7	39.7	0.1	-1.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		19.8	20.0	21.3	-0.2	-1.5
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	445.7	444.4	444.0	448.5	0.4	-4.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		91.4	90.6	90.8	0.8	0.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		28.3	28.5	29.7	-0.2	-1.4
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		76.3	76.6	80.1	-0.3	-3.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.3	40.8	41.6	0.5	-0.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.7	83.9	84.1	-0.2	-0.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.2	61.1	59.7	0.1	1.5
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.3	10.2	10.4	0.1	-0.1
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.2	41.7	41.5	-0.5	-0.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.6	9.5	9.5	0.1	0.1
--SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3863.0	3861.9	3853.7	3813.4	8.2	48.5
TRANSPORTATION	146.4	148.8	149.7	152.9	-0.9	-4.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.1	104.2	104.0	104.2	0.2	0.0
COMMUNICATIONS		49.5	49.7	49.3	-0.2	0.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.7	54.3	54.9	0.4	-0.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	283.9	282.1	282.0	279.5	0.1	2.6
RETAIL TRADE	895.9	890.0	888.5	895.0	1.5	-5.0
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		121.0	121.8	123.8	-0.8	-2.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	299.7	296.8	295.9	296.1	0.9	0.7
FINANCE		141.5	142.1	143.4	-0.6	-1.9
INSURANCE		114.0	113.9	111.5	0.1	2.5
REAL ESTATE		41.3	39.9	41.2	1.4	0.1
SERVICES	1419.1	1412.2	1409.1	1378.8	3.1	33.4
BUSINESS SERVICES		203.4	203.2	201.5	0.2	1.9
HEALTH SERVICES		460.0	457.9	446.8	2.1	13.2
--HOSPITALS		249.8	248.8	242.3	1.0	7.5
LEGAL SERVICES		41.0	40.5	39.5	0.5	1.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		151.8	160.1	160.5	-8.3	2.3
SOCIAL SERVICES		100.2	100.0	96.5	0.2	3.7
OTHER SERVICES		455.8	447.4	445.0	8.4	10.8
GOVERNMENT	712.9	727.8	724.5	706.9	3.3	20.9
FEDERAL		153.3	146.5	144.1	6.8	9.2
STATE		153.0	159.1	152.2	-6.1	0.8
LOCAL		421.5	418.9	410.6	2.6	10.9
--PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.3	1.4	1.3	3.8	0.1	-2.4

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

SLOWER GROWTH OF NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS CONTINUES DURING JUNE

Advance preliminary figures from the survey of employer payrolls revealed a rise of 12,200 jobs since May to reach a June total of 5,164,900. This gain was only slightly more than half the normal gain for a typical June. Compared to one year ago, Commonwealth jobs are up by 13,400.

Goods producing industries, at 1,300,600 jobs, increased payrolls by 11,200, slightly below the usual monthly gain. Last year at this time, goods producing industries accounted for 1,329,100 jobs.

Service producing industries added 1,100 jobs in June to boost their total to 3,863,000. Job gains in services and retail trade led the way, countering the expected education-related job losses in government.

SLUGGISH JOB GROWTH PERSISTS DURING MAY

Nonagricultural employment throughout the Commonwealth's businesses and factories rose by 16,200 in May to 5,152,700, the fourth highest level on record. Prior to this, Pennsylvania's top three job months were all achieved during the fourth quarter of 1989.

May's employment figures followed a recent pattern, with total jobs being above last year's mark, but month-to-month job gains were predominantly below the seasonal norm in most industries. Compared to last year, the current job count was 22,100 above that of May 1989 and 114,800 higher than May 1988. The Department's nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

The goods producing industries (manufacturing, construction and mining) gained a net 7,900 jobs since April to a total of 1,289,400.

Manufacturing employment struggled during May for a 300 job gain, as relatively small movements were forthcoming in most industry lines. Since May 1989, nearly every industry within manufacturing experienced declining employment.

Contract construction, up two-thirds of its 11,200 seasonal norm, continued to reflect a soft housing and commercial building market. Since May 1989, construction jobs are down by 1,200.

Service producing industries added 8,200 to payrolls in May, roughly half the normal spring boost. Despite this fact, the service producing sector accounted for 3,861,900 million Pennsylvania jobs and currently stands at the third highest level on record. In addition, this sector has grown by 48,500 jobs during the past year, more than compensating for annual job losses in the goods producing sector.

Among service producers, the service inustry once again moved to record-setting heights, reaching 1,412,200 jobs in May. Here, health services led the way with gains of 2,100 over the month and 13,200 over the year.

Retail trade added 1,500 jobs in May, but continued to be plagued by lethargic consumer spending. A typical May would have added nearly 9,000 retail trade jobs. Since May 1989, jobs in retail trade have declined by 5,000.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers, for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

For a working future, this is the place.

For the Job Center near you call:

1-800-622-JOBS

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

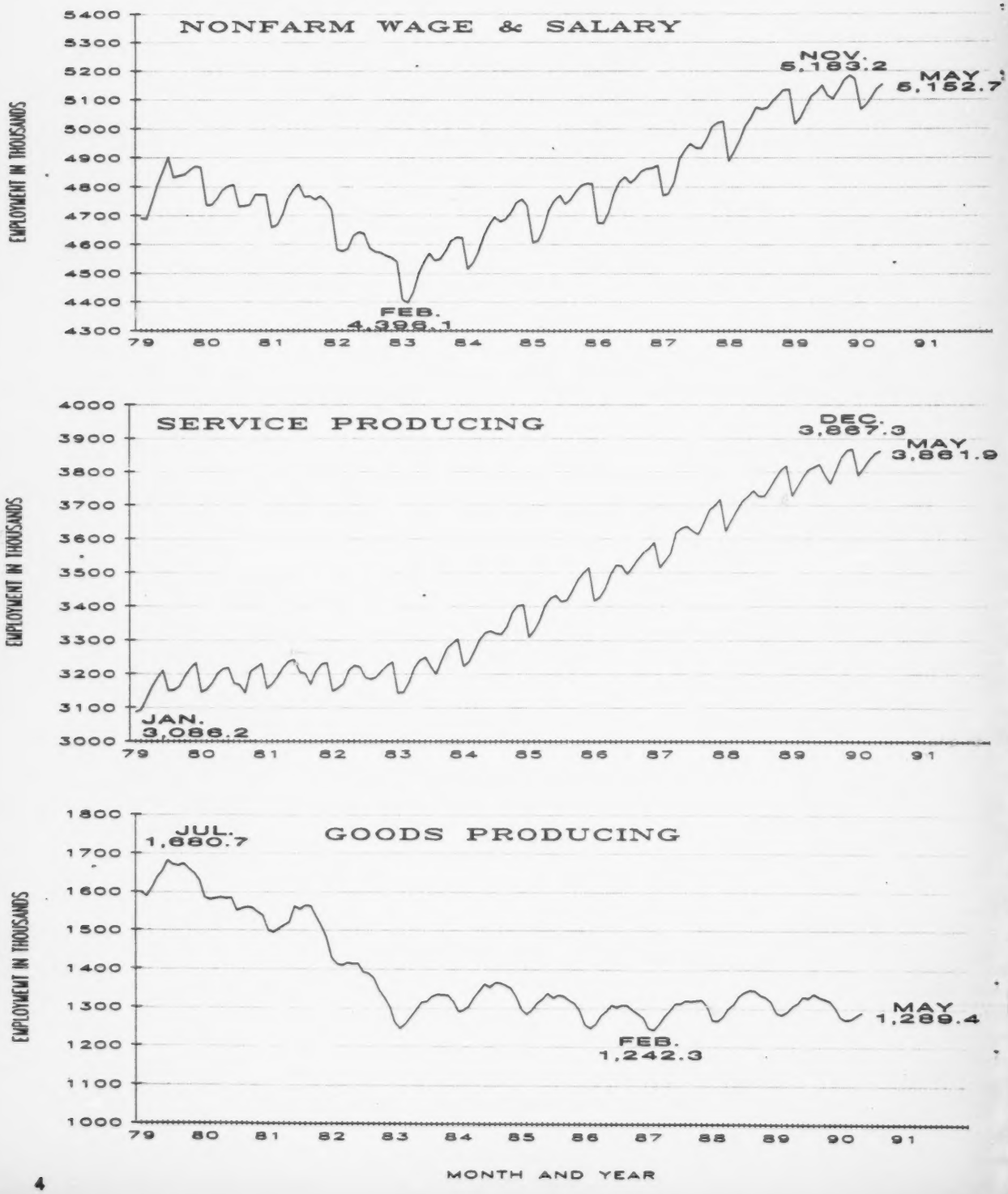

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1990 P/	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990 P/	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990 P/	APR. 1990	MAY 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$603.65	$686.94	$671.09	38.4	42.8	41.4	$15.72	$16.05	$16.21
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	505.30	486.27	487.82	45.4	43.6	45.7	11.13	11.13	10.67
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	448.51	430.95	431.01	40.7	39.5	40.7	11.02	10.91	10.59
DURABLE GOODS	488.14	468.46	470.96	41.9	40.7	41.9	11.65	11.51	11.24
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	373.41	359.46	352.96	40.5	39.2	40.2	9.22	9.17	8.78
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	360.40	345.98	368.85	40.0	38.4	40.4	9.01	9.01	9.13
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	468.23	478.26	468.35	41.4	42.1	42.5	11.31	11.36	11.02
PRIMARY METALS	568.38	551.93	555.56	42.8	42.1	43.1	13.28	13.11	12.89
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	457.87	436.55	453.00	41.7	40.3	42.1	10.98	10.84	10.76
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	519.59	497.54	504.14	42.8	41.6	43.2	12.14	11.96	11.67
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	452.34	428.93	430.09	42.0	40.2	41.0	10.77	10.67	10.49
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	577.40	531.20	519.38	42.3	40.0	40.8	13.65	13.28	12.73
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	457.85	441.29	441.91	41.1	39.9	41.3	11.14	11.06	10.70
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	433.60	407.81	421.02	40.0	38.4	40.6	10.84	10.62	10.37
NONDURABLE GOODS	395.46	380.90	378.28	39.0	37.9	39.2	10.14	10.05	9.65
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	448.63	424.86	424.11	40.6	38.8	40.2	11.05	10.95	10.55
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	259.74	249.38	264.38	39.0	37.9	40.8	6.66	6.58	6.48
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	314.70	303.11	301.80	38.9	37.7	39.4	8.09	8.04	7.66
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	231.53	222.42	227.04	34.2	33.0	35.2	6.77	6.74	6.45
PAPER PRODUCTS	505.56	494.07	485.78	43.1	43.0	42.8	11.73	11.49	11.35
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	442.75	432.90	421.73	38.3	37.7	38.2	11.56	11.48	11.04
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	531.77	537.84	525.01	41.0	41.5	41.9	12.97	12.96	12.53
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	599.68	606.56	617.82	41.5	40.6	42.0	14.45	14.94	14.71
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	414.24	379.82	393.95	41.8	39.4	41.6	9.91	9.64	9.47
LEATHER PRODUCTS	264.50	260.91	254.87	38.5	38.2	38.5	6.87	6.83	6.62
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	542.08	556.51	550.97	39.8	40.8	40.1	13.62	13.64	13.74
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	682.50	684.13	669.67	42.0	42.1	42.6	16.25	16.25	15.72

HOURS AND EARNINGS REBOUND

Both the average weekly earnings and the average workweek of production workers rebounded in May and recorded substantial gains. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing were up $17.56 to $448.51, surpassing the previous highest level of $446.71 set in November 1989. This increase was the combined result of gains of fourteen cents in the average hourly rate and 1.2 of an hour in the average workweek. The average workweek, at 40.7 hours, reached its highest level since December. May's average weekly earnings were $17.50 higher than those of last year. The over-the-year upswing was the result of a workweek which was unchanged and an average hourly rate which was up forty-three cents.

After careful review of final figures, it appears that the downturn in April's hours and earnings was the result of a number of firms cutting back on overtime as the result of Good Friday which occurred during the middle week of the month. That week is the week upon which average hours and earnings are based. Consequently, the large May increases in the average weekly earnings and average weekly hours are not as significant as they first appear.

Expansion of the average workweek was widespread among the various manufacturing industries. The durable goods workweek was up 1.2 of an hour. May was the first time since November that all durable goods industry lines had a workweek of at least 40 hours. Stone, clay and glass products was the only durable goods line to record a contraction in hours from April to May. Nondurable goods industries gained 1.1 of an hour; only chemicals and allied products registered a decrease in hours from April.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

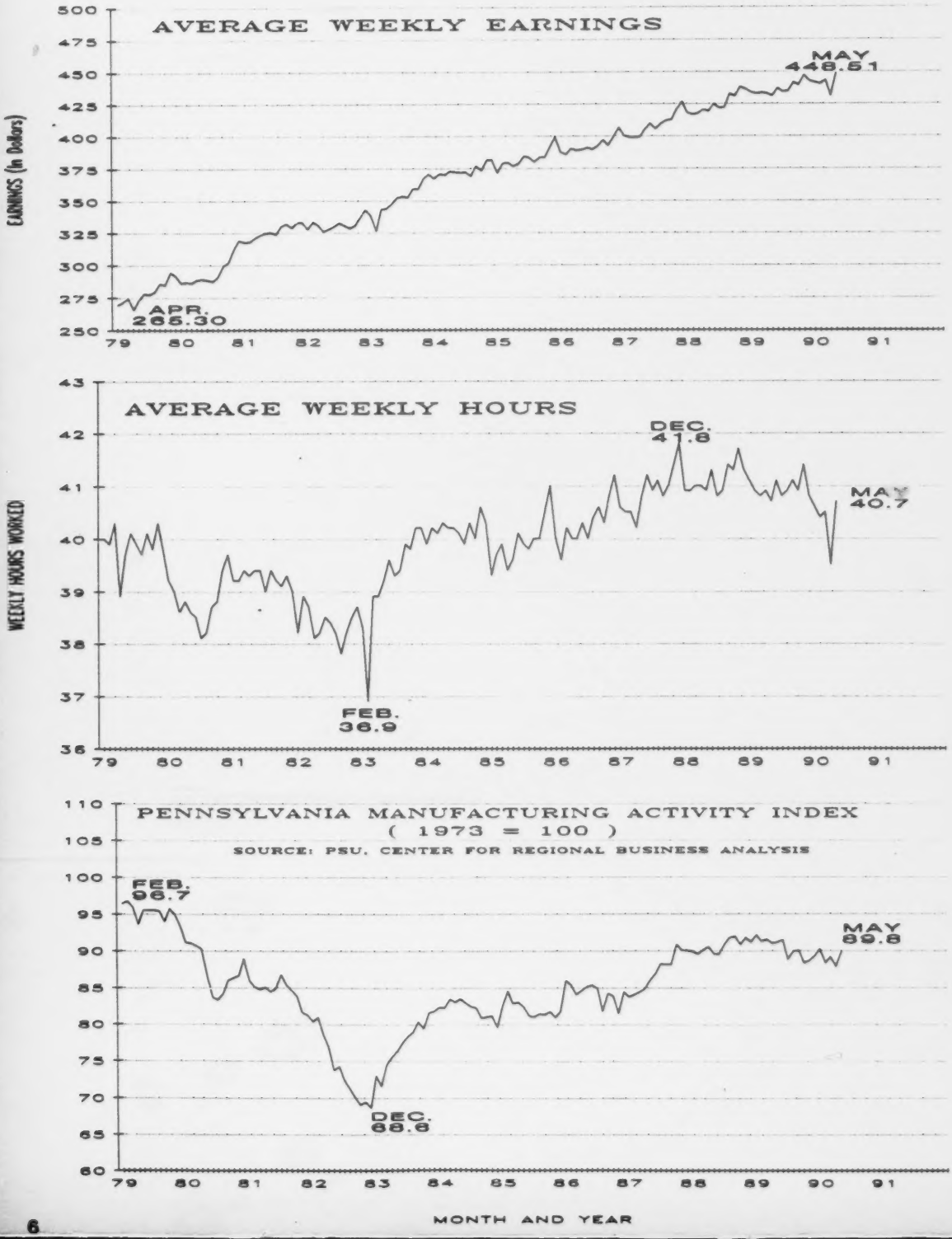

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 90	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	84,675	88,941	82,601	-4,266	2,074
Weeks Claimed	613,051	642,605	547,500	-29,554	65,551
....Average Weekly Volume	133,272	153,001	119,022	-19,729	14,250
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.7%	3.2%	2.5%	-0.5	0.2
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	29,636	31,626	26,041	-1,990	3,595
Final Payments	8,613	8,594	6,793	19	1,820
Weeks Paid	540,039	571,308	446,971	-31,269	93,068
Net Benefit Amount	$92,662,746	$98,923,379	$73,375,397	-$6,260,633	$19,287,349
Average Check Amount	$171.59	$173.15	$164.16	-$1.56	$7.43

SEASONAL SLOWDOWN IN CLAIMS ACTIVITY FOR MAY

Both the number of weeks claimed and the number of initial claims underwent a decline in May compared to a month ago. A slowdown in claims activity from April to May is a normal seasonal occurrence. The downturn from April to May was five percent for both initial claims and weeks claimed. Weeks claimed in May topped the year-ago total by 12 percent, while initial claims posted an over-the-year increase in May of only three percent. May was the thirteenth consecutive month that both weeks claimed and initial claims have exceeded year-ago levels and the string for weeks claimed alone has reached 14 months. Although the insured unemployment rate slipped to a 1990 low of 2.7 percent in May, the rate was the highest for the month since 1986.

The average check amount slid for the fourth successive month in May to $171.59. Since January the average check amount has dropped by $4.23. A 31,269 or 5 percent drop in weeks paid from April to May, coupled with the lower average check amount generated a $6 million over-the-month decline in the net benefit amount to $92.7 million in May. During May, income to the Trust Fund was $439 million higher than disbursements which raised the fund's cash reserves at the end of the month to a record $1.76 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - MAY 1990

Income	$ 531,577,367
Disbursements	$ 92,659,065
Cash Reserves	$ 1,761,331,005

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DOWN IN SIXTY-ONE COUNTIES

May's unemployment rates were lower than those of April in sixty-one of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties; one rate was unchanged and five were up. This is counter to normal seasonal patterns. In an average year, most counties would have slightly higher unemployment rates in May than in April. Reflecting this fact, the seasonally adjusted Pennsylvania unemployment rate was down 0.8 of a percentage point. A change of zero would indicate a normal seasonal change. While this is good news, one month's data is not enough from which to draw any firm conclusions. Further reductions in the unemployment rates will bear watching.

Chester County, at 2.8 percent, had the lowest rate in May; Juniata, at 9.4 percent, the highest. The largest increase from April to May, 0.6 of a percentage point, occurred in Snyder County where employment did not expand enough to absorb all the new entrants to the labor force. The largest over-the-month decrease, 3.9 percentage points, took place in Juniata County. Recalls within the manufacturing sector were instrumental in this improvement.

Forty-seven of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had higher unemployment rates this May than last. Two rates were unchanged and 18 were lower. The largest increase, 3.8 percentage points, occurred in Juniata County; the largest decrease, 3.7 percentage points, in Forest County.

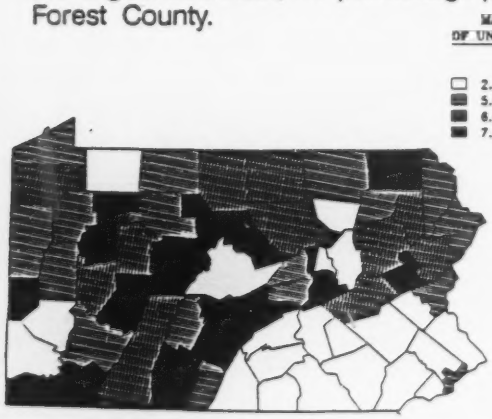

TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
MAY- 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.8	5500
Cumberland	2	3.1	3400
Adams	3	3.2	1300
Montgomery	4	3.3	12800
Delaware	5	3.4	10000
Lancaster	6	3.6	8200
Allegheny	7	3.8	25500
Bucks	7	3.8	11300
Dauphin	9	3.9	5400
Franklin	9	3.9	2300
Lebanon	11	4.1	2700
Warren	12	4.3	1000
Sullivan	13	4.4	100
Perry	14	4.6	1000
Berks	15	4.7	8500
Montour	15	4.7	400
York	15	4.7	8700
Centre	18	4.8	3300
Columbia	18	4.8	1500
Lehigh	18	4.8	7200
Washington	18	4.8	4500
Erie	22	5.0	6700
Lawrence	22	5.0	2400
Union	24	5.1	900
Fulton	25	5.2	300
Venango	25	5.2	1300
Wayne	25	5.2	1100
Westmoreland	25	5.2	9100
Butler	29	5.3	4000
Elk	29	5.3	900
Mercer	31	5.5	2900
Northampton	31	5.5	6400
Philadelphia	31	5.5	40300
Pike	31	5.5	700
Bradford	35	5.6	1800
McKean	36	5.8	1200
Snyder	36	5.8	1100
Blair	38	5.9	3600
Wyoming	38	5.9	800
Monroe	40	6.1	3100
Crawford	41	6.2	2500
Tioga	41	6.2	1100
Lackawanna	43	6.4	7100
Luzerne	43	6.4	10300
Jefferson	45	6.5	1300
Lycoming	45	6.5	4000
Armstrong	47	6.6	1900
Potter	48	6.7	500
Schuylkill	49	6.8	5100
Somerset	49	6.8	2200
Cambria	51	6.9	4400
Beaver	52	7.1	4200
Mifflin	52	7.1	1600
Carbon	54	7.2	1800
Fayette	54	7.2	4300
Susquehanna	54	7.2	1300
Forest	57	7.4	100
Bedford	58	7.5	1700
Indiana	59	7.6	2600
Cameron	60	7.7	200
Huntingdon	61	8.2	1700
Northumberland	62	8.3	4100
Greene	63	8.6	1100
Clearfield	64	8.7	3100
Clarion	65	8.9	1600
Clinton	66	9.3	1400
Juniata	67	9.4	1000

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	MAY 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MAY 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	APRIL 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	APRIL 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	MAY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MAY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6653.0	5.3	6770.0	5.4	6419.0	5.2
PENNSYLVANIA	293.0	4.9	341.0	5.7	267.0	4.5
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	17.7	5.3	19.4	5.8	14.3	4.4
ALTOONA MSA	3.8	6.2	4.9	7.9	3.6	6.0
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.6	7.7	5.2	8.6	4.5	7.5
ERIE MSA	7.0	5.2	7.5	5.6	6.5	4.9
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	13.2	3.9	14.4	4.3	13.3	4.0
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.1	7.4	8.1	8.4	6.7	7.0
LANCASTER MSA	8.6	3.8	9.6	4.2	7.1	3.2
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	106.2	4.4	114.8	4.7	88.4	3.6
PITTSBURGH PMSA	47.3	4.7	51.4	5.1	46.8	4.8
READING MSA	8.0	4.4	9.1	5.0	7.1	4.0
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	24.8	6.7	26.4	7.1	20.4	5.6
SHARON MSA	3.1	5.9	3.4	6.5	2.4	4.7
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.5	5.1	3.7	5.4	3.3	5.0
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.2	6.8	4.5	7.2	3.6	6.0
YORK MSA	9.9	4.4	11.8	5.2	8.8	3.9

* Preliminary data

MAY'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT RATES DOWN IN ALL MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates dropped from April to May in all fifteen of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas. Altoona MSA, down 1.7 percentage points, recorded the largest over-the-month rate decrease. Seasonal factors combined with a general improvement in the local economy to bring about this reduction. State College MSA and Philadelphia PMSA tied for the smallest decrease, 0.3 of a percentage point. These decreases in the local unemployment rates indicate that the economies of the large labor market areas are all sharing in the recent improvements in the state and national economies. It is too soon to tell whether this is a sign of a long-term trend. Several months of data are needed for that judgment.

Thirteen of the fifteen large labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates this May than in May 1989. Only the Pittsburgh PMSA and the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA, each down 0.1 of a percentage point, had lower May 1990 rates. The largest over-the-year increase ,1.2 percentage points, took place in the Sharon MSA where a decrease in the number of manufacturing jobs and the inability of the local economy to absorb all the new people entering the labor force combined to bring about this increase in Sharon's unemployment rate.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 2.8 percent in SDA 21 to a high of 7.8 percent in SDA 29.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
MAY 1990 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	133.4	126.8	6.7	5.0
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	107.1	100.6	6.5	6.1
03	City of Pittsburgh	174.5	167.0	7.5	4.3
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	488.3	470.3	18.0	3.7
05	Beaver	59.1	54.9	4.2	7.1
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	138.3	129.8	8.5	6.1
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	235.8	222.4	13.4	5.7
08	Greene, Washington	106.3	100.7	5.6	5.3
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.4	97.2	7.2	6.9
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	204.0	190.3	13.8	6.7
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	235.1	221.3	13.7	5.8
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.8	79.7	5.2	6.1
14	Lackawanna	111.0	103.9	7.1	6.4
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	109.5	102.8	6.7	6.1
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	235.2	219.8	15.3	6.5
17	Philadelphia	728.2	687.9	40.3	5.5
18	Bucks	298.0	286.7	11.3	3.8
19	Montgomery	387.1	374.4	12.8	3.3
20	Delaware	289.7	279.7	10.0	3.4
21	Chester	199.2	193.7	5.5	2.8
22	Lehigh, Northampton	264.9	251.3	13.6	5.1
23	Berks	179.0	170.5	8.5	4.7
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	346.5	333.1	13.4	3.9
25	Lancaster	226.7	218.5	8.2	3.6
26	York	184.8	176.0	8.7	4.7
27	Adams, Franklin	98.7	95.1	3.6	3.6
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.1	95.8	5.3	5.2
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.8	53.3	4.5	7.8
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5889.0	5604.0	285.0	4.8

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

Beginning with this issue of Pennsylvania's Labor Force, we will include highlights of employment and training related programs and topics. Featured this month are a multi-state job bank project called ALEX, for Automated Labor EXchange, and the Summer Youth Service Corps, a program that provides youth with opportunities to serve their communities during the summer months.

AUTOMATED LABOR EXCHANGE (ALEX)

ALEX is a computerized job search program that provides job seekers with information on job openings across Pennsylvania andthroughout the country. The state-of-the-art system requires no computer experience to use.

ALEX computer terminals are located in most state Job Centers and are currently in operation across Pennsylvania. Visitors to the one-stop Job Centers will now have immediate access to thousands of job listings across the state and the country. These listings will range from entry-level to highly trained technical and professional jobs.

To operate ALEX, the job seeker merely has to punch in their Social Security number and the type of work in which they are interested. ALEX will respond with the location of openings, pay scale and required background necessary for the job. If the job seeker is interested in a particular opening, Job Center staff will then discuss the requirements of the job and assist in the application and interview process.

For more information on ALEX, contact Bill Dunn at (717) 787-6338.

SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM RESTRUCTURED

More than 1,000 young people throughout Pennsylvania will serve their communities this summer by participating in Summer Youth Service Corps. They will engage in more than 100 community projects including the construction of nature trails, picnic areas, and wildlife habitats in local and state parks, and landscaping and horticultural projects at schools and colleges. Summer Youth Service Corps are being sponsored by 24 of the Commonwealth's 28 Service Delivery Area agencies through federal Job Training Partnership Act funds provided to the Commonwealth.

The goal of this pioneering effort is to restructure the long standing federal summer jobs program into a youth service corps on the model of the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's or the Peace Corps of today. Youth are organized into crews or teams of 6-12 and are lead by a crew leader to address an important need of the community. Together with the crew leader, youth begin their summer with a week long outward bound or "wilderness challenge" experience which is designed to build the crew into an effective team and to establish an esprit de corps. It also helps develop leadership skills and build self-confidence of youth.

Community projects are selected to provide the community with valuable work but also on the basis of the skills and experience gained by the young people. Youth are recognized for their positive contributions through awards and recognition by both the local job training agency, local elected officials and the Commonwealth.

For more information, contact PennSERVE: The Governor's Office of Citizen Service at (717) 787-1971 or your local job training agency.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.